

# The Wheeling Daily Register.

WHEELING, W. VA. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1873

NO. 32.

VOL. 11.

## Wheeling Register.

In the Supreme Court on last Monday the case of **FERGUSON vs. DONNELLY** was pending at the hour of adjournment. The court was still engaged in the consideration of cases from Judge Brown's circuit. We are glad to note that Judge **HOFFMAN** has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to take his place upon the bench.

## West Virginia Legislature.

We have proceedings of the Legislature embracing Monday, February 3. There is in them not much of public importance. Various resolutions were offered and bills introduced, and some had their first or second reading, but we do not find that any were finally passed by both houses. A special committee was appointed some time ago to arrange the several Congressional districts of the State in accordance with the census of 1870. On Monday reports were presented by both the majority and the minority of that committee, neither of which appears in full in the report at hand. We refer, however, to the following letter accompanying the minority report that a majority of the committee reported in favor of allowing the several districts to stand as they are now constituted. Later intelligence from Charleston will probably give us further information upon this point. The report of the minority is accompanied by the following statement concerning which we may have some information when further information is received.

*The Hon. D. D. Johnson, President of the Senate.*

Sir: The undersigned, a minority of the Special Committee appointed to rearrange the districts for the election of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, feeling constrained to differ in opinion with the majority of said committee, most respectfully beg leave to submit the following report, as a counterbalancing bill as the result of their deliberations.

It will be observed, by reference to the bill, that the only change that the minority propose is by the transfer of the county of Braxton from the Third to the First Congressional District, and in doing this, the minority are conscious of no wrong, and violate no rule of propriety, either constitutional or moral. By reference will be seen that the county of Braxton lies contiguous to the First District, and by its annexation thereto renders the interior lines of the said district more uniform and compact. And while it appears to be the duty of the committee to make the appointments according to the United States census of 1870 (and in this, as a requirement, the minority do not dissent), yet the Senate would not assent, if they called for a general reapportionment of population, and a general redrawing of the lines, resulting from immigration and other causes, and did not adjust the scales of difference accordingly, and especially so, when the districts are expected to maintain the rapid increase (now claimed) during the next decade. If this claim is at fault, the minority are only accepting it as a fact, without voicing far its security.

By the census of 1870, the Districts, as rearranged by the minority, will contain the following population: First District, 153,017; Second District, 144,039; Third District, 144,866.

The average population, under the present arrangement, of each district is 147,255.

The districts as arranged under existing laws, contain the following population: First District, 147,137; Second District, 144,039; Third District, 152,416.

The first has fifteen counties, the second eighteen, and the third twenty-one counties.

From this it will be observed that the First District, by the adoption and annexation of Braxton, will have a small excess of population.

But it is not the available means to test, have, and the undersigned have, to deny its security, as the county of Ohio has since 1870 declined in population very materially, and the city of Charleston and other counties along the line of the newly-constructed Chesapeake and Ohio railroad have largely increased in population, as is claimed, to be again reversed by giving the Third District the largest amount of population.

While it is conceded that representation in Congress, on national issues, should be apportioned according to the Constitution of the United States, upon population, yet it is equally a State in compliance therewith, there are other elements of representation in the several States, which, without invading the national organic law, and in compliance with the laws of proximity and convenience must not be disregarded. It is only appropriate to the present purpose to mention one, and that is, the territorial area of the county represented. If territory shall be considered in this matter of apportionment, then the First District is the smallest, and the addition of the county of Braxton only tends to equalize the territory with the other districts of our State.

For these, and other sufficient and cogent reasons, the minority of said committee, claim the just consideration of their plan of reapportionment, and the adoption of the bill.

We are very respectfully,  
J. M. BENNETT,  
CHAS. T. CANNELL,  
SEPTIMUS HALL.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Exclusively for the Register.

By the Pacific and Atlantic Lines.

Office, 110 Main Street.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, February 6.

## SENATE.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, presented a memorial from the President and faculty of Wabash College, Indiana, asking that the Japanese indemnity fund be devoted to educational purposes in Japan.

Mr. McKim, of Maryland, presented a memorial from the Baltimore Board of Trade against the repeal of the bankrupt law.

A bill was passed transferring certain powers in reference to the territories from the Department of State to the Interior Department.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, asked to be excused from further service on the special Credit Mobilier investigation, but the Senate refused to excuse him.

Mr. Stockton, of New York, also asked to be excused from service on the same committee, and the Senate also refused to excuse him.

Mr. Rice, of Arkansas, moved to take up his resolution instructing the committee on Election and Disfranchisement to inquire whether Arkansas had a Republican form of government.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, said there were grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the bill, and he moved to suspend the bill and take up the question of the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. Spang, of Rhode Island, called up the question of Appropriation, and the Senate passed the bill.

Mr. Crain, of New Hampshire, called up the bill to establish a ship building yard on the water-shed on the Atlantic and in the Mississippi, and the Senate passed the bill.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, submitted a report from the committee on the bill to consolidate the laws relating to the mint, which was concurred in.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, called up the Alabama claims bill, and the Senate passed the bill.

Mr. Christopher, of Virginia, introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, passed.

On motion of Mr. Young, of Georgia, the Senate amendment to the bill appropriating \$110,000 for a Government building at Atlanta, Georgia, was taken up and concurred in.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the conference committee on the bill to repeal the bankrupt law, made a report agreeing to the Senate bill with a few verbal amendments. The report was adopted.

Mr. Stanford, of Pennsylvania, from the conference committee on the bill for the construction of steam ships of war, made a report agreeing to the Senate bill with a few verbal amendments. The report was adopted.

Mr. Hazleton, of Wisconsin, from the Election Committee, reported a resolution to pay C. C. Bowen, the contestant of the seat of Mr. De Lage, from South Carolina, both having been excluded from the seat, \$1,500 in full for expenses.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

AN INSURANCE BUILDING BURNED.

Worcester, February 6.—At 4:30 this morning a fire occurred in the Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Company's building, 411 Main street, and still raged at 2 o'clock. Two hundred engines arrived in a few minutes. The Worcester engines arrived at the scene of the fire, but were not allowed to enter the building, as the fire was too intense.

The building, which was a four-story structure, was used for the storage of insurance policies. The fire was caused by a gas lamp which had been left burning in the building.

The loss is estimated at \$200,000. The insurance company is expected to pay the loss.

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## THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Brooks' Defense.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Hon. James Brooks, submitted a letter from O. H. Browning, late Secretary of the Interior, dated March 21, 1868, transmitting to him a commission from the President as a Government Director in the Union Pacific railroad, and also stated that it was on the 27th of October, 1867, that Mr. Nelson got his shares from Mr. Durant, prior to the time when he acted as a director of the road.

Profits of Railroad Building.

Horace F. Clark, President of the Union Pacific railroad, was then sworn and examined by Mr. Brooks. He testified that he never had any kind of interest in the Credit Mobilier. He regarded the Credit Mobilier as a construction company. He was invited to take an interest in it in 1867, but declined to do so. He did not regard 100 per cent as a large profit on the construction of a railroad. New York capitalists would never go into railroads in isolated sections of the country unless a large profit was made.

General Brooks.—If there was any real city in the proceedings of the Credit Mobilier, upon whom was the blame?

Q. Rather than the Government of the United States?

A. The position of the Government is that of a second mortgage bondholder.

Q. How have you controlled the transactions of the Credit Mobilier as business men, yourselves?

A. We have taken no action on the subject. I have only recently learned of it, and been made as to the history of it, and we have not a development of the facts which might establish the claims. My own opinion is that some other there must be an account and I think a court of equity will have to look at the specific and whether the profits of the Credit Mobilier have been reasonable or unreasonable. I first met him in 1862, and have had some business relations with him. Mr. Ames is a very honest man, but I have not known him as a thoroughly honest man. I never saw him as a thoroughly honest man. I never saw him as a thoroughly honest man.

Senator Wilson.

There are indications that political pressure is being brought to bear upon the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to prevent the making of a majority report in favor of expelling Mr. Caldwell from the Senate.

Simmons, the Murderer.

In consequence of the opinion of his physician, that the removal of Simmons, the murderer, to the city prison might possibly be attended with serious results, Sheriff Brennan has resolved to leave him in the hospital for the present. If Simmons is left at Bellevue he will be carefully guarded, not only by deputy sheriffs, but also by the police.

Monument to General Meade.

A delegation of officers of the Army of the Potomac waited on Mayor Havemeyer, to-day, and presented him with an address on the subject of erecting a monument to Major General Meade.

Did Not Leave.

Tyndall did not leave for Europe as reported. He leaves on Saturday.

Suspended.

Mr. Vanbrunt, who is in the Appraisers Department, has been suspended, pending an investigation. He is charged with having appraised six hundred dozen gloves as one hundred dozen.

## WASHINGTON.

Appropriation Wanted.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Secretary Boutwell has informed the House Committee on Appropriations that if the discretionary appropriation for the legislative appropriation bill by the Senate, is not restored, it will result in the department being forced to discontinue the services of some of its most efficient clerks.

Caldwell's Case.

A distinguished jurist in speaking of Senator Caldwell's case, last evening, said that according to all law and precedent the Senate should be bound to declare his seat vacant. Although no direct charge of bribery can be proved on him, that bribery was used to procure his election is not denied, and the unvarnished history of the case has been to order a new election under such circumstances.

Punishment for Counterfeiting.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have recommended the passage of a bill prescribing a heavy fine and imprisonment for each laborer not exceeding ten years, for parties making or passing any token or device in imitation of any coin of the United States.

Ex-Secretary Graham Relieved.

The bill to relieve the disabilities of Hon. A. Graham, of North Carolina, has now passed both houses. Mr. Graham will be remembered as Secretary of the Navy under President Fillmore, and as the Whig candidate for Vice President in 1852.

The Fisheries and Cotton.

The House to-day, will take up the bill to carry into effect the duty claims of the Washington treaty, and will discuss it from day to day until disposed of. The southern members are determined to have a hearing on the cotton question, and some of them propose to become chronic objectors until the House accedes to their wishes.

The Alabama Middle.

There is a tie in the Alabama Senate as organized, the presiding officer, a Republican, having the casting vote. There seems to be a disposition to avoid action concerning the United States Senatorship, and to leave the Senate to decide whether Spencer, elected by the Court House body, or Sykes, elected by the Capitol party, is entitled to a seat.

Captain Jack and the Medocs.

The peace commission to settle the difficulty with the Modoc Indians has finally been constructed as follows: Hon. A. B. Meacham, of Oregon, who is now in Paris, as chairman, of the commission with Hon. Jonas Applegate and San C. Allen, Indian Agents at Alsea, Oregon, as his assistants. Mr. Meacham will leave to-day as soon as his instructions are prepared by the department.

The Louisiana Investigation.

adjourned until to-morrow. After the examination of Mr. Fellows, who expressed his belief that the election of 1872 was an organized fraud and that ex-Governor Warmoth had not the confidence of any party. On cross-examination by Mr. Warmoth he said he got his information from parties hostile to Mr. Warmoth.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed the following letter to each member of the Senate Finance Committee:

Dear Sir:—The final passage of the bill in regard to selling leaf tobacco direct to the consumer which passed the House yesterday will, in the respect of judgment of this office, prove very disastrous to the revenue from tobacco, and is most earnestly deprecated by the whole body of manufacturers of tobacco throughout the country. I have addressed the chairman of your committee to-day, asking a hearing for this office and the manufacturers of the country before the Senate is called to consider it. We estimate that the revenue would be reduced \$1,000,000 per annum by the proposed bill.

## NEW YORK.

The River and Harbor Bill.

New York, February 6.—A Washington special to the Evening Post says the House Committee on Commerce to-day disposed of the river and harbor bill, with the exception of Mr. Holman's amendment in reference to the Louisville and Portland canal, which is to be settled at a meeting to-morrow. The committee have made a few changes in the bill and these of an unimportant character.

The Senate Committee.

on testimony in the Credit Mobilier case failed to meet to-day as expected and organized preparatory to beginning an investigation in regard to the connection of Senators with the great public scandal.

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## BUFFALO.

Gaffney to be Hung To-day.

BUFFALO, February 6.—John Gaffney, who is to be executed to-morrow, has for the past twenty-four hours given signs of insanity. His actions during the greater portion of yesterday raised a grave doubt in the mind of Sheriff Cleveland as to whether they were assumed for the purpose of delaying his execution, or whether he had really lost his reason. A council of physicians was summoned last evening, consisting of Doctors Miner, Hopkins, Dayton and Rochester, and although they could not come to a definite opinion they advised Sheriff Cleveland to telegraph to Governor Dix, advising a two weeks stay of proceedings, Gaffney, in the meanwhile, to be examined by Dr. Gray, of Utica, and other experts on questions of insanity.

Disraeli Opposed to Allowing the Queen's Speech.

During the debate on the Queen's speech in the House of Commons to-day, Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli reviewed the various subjects contained in the speech of Her Majesty. He commented severely upon the terms of the settlement of the Alabama claims, and attacked the action of the English Government in accepting the terms.

The Russian and British Boundary.

Advices from Madras and Bombay state that the proposition recently mooted, for the establishment of a neutral zone between the Russian and British possessions in the East, finds no favor in Indian military circles, but is strongly condemned. The idea also meets with much opposition in industrial circles here.

The Khivan Expedition.

St. Petersburg, February 6.—General von Kaufman has left this city for Fashkent, in Independent Turkistan, on a mission connected with the proposed Russian expedition to Khiva.

Boston.

Warning to Boys.

Boston, February 6.—Allen Benson, of Lincoln, was accidentally killed while skating on the grounds of the Newton Seminary yesterday.

Large Cargo.

The steamer Lord Clyde, of the Dominion Line, cleared at this port to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo valued at half a million of dollars, consisting of American produce, being the largest cargo that ever cleared from the port of Boston for Liverpool.

Death of an Old Citizen.

Colonel George Jeffrey, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died last evening at six o'clock, after a lingering illness. The deceased was well and favorably known throughout our own, and in many parts of other States. The announcement of his death, though not wholly unexpected, will be received with deep regret by all who knew him. He leaves a large family to lament his loss. In their and bereavement they have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.—*Charleston Courier.*

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 6.

GRAIN.—Wheat quiet and prices were 1/4c lower. No. 2 spring at \$1.24 1/4 cash or February, \$1.24 1/4 at 24 March, \$1.25 1/4 for prime, closed at inside quotations. Corn 30c 1/2 active, No. 2 and at 30 1/2 cash or February, 31 1/4 March, 32 1/2 April, closed quiet but steady at outside prices. Oats 1/2c lower, No. 2 and at 24 1/2 cash or February, 25 1/2 March, 26 1/2 April, closed at outside prices. Rye 1/2c lower, No. 1 and at 65 1/2 cash or February, 66 1/2 March, 67 1/2 April, closed at 70 1/2 for No. 2, closed at 75c.

HIGHWINE.—At 87 1/2c.

## FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, February 6.—Her Majesty's speech, delivered at the opening of Parliament to-day, declares the existence of cordial relations with Prussia. Parliament is asked to make a grant for the purpose of enabling the government to pay the Geneva rewards. Her Majesty expresses pain at the numerous trade strikes throughout the country and their evil effects. The introduction of an Irish educational bill is announced. Negotiations have been opened at Zanzibar for the suppression of slavery in Africa. It is hoped that the negotiations now pending in relation to the Eastern question may terminate satisfactorily.

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